





## INTIMATIONS

S. MOUTRIE &amp; Co., Ltd.

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[29-1]

## THEATRE ROYAL.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS

THE  
NEW BANDMAN OPERA & COMEDY CO.

LAST NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

MONDAY, JULY 24TH.

The Evergreen Record Breaker.

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK."

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S. PRICES: \$3.50, \$3, \$2 AND \$1.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1916. [870]

"AMUSEMENT WITHOUT DISCOMFORT"

SEE

THE  
PALISADE  
OUT-OF-DOOR-PICTURES

LOCATION NEAR POST OFFICE, KOWLOON.

THE WONDERFUL FILM

THE PORT OF MISSING MEN

FEATURING

ARNOLD DALY.

THE WORLD'S MOST POPULAR FILM ARTIST.

A gigantic and spectacular production. A fascinating story dealing with Court  
intrigue similar to "A Prisoner of Zenda."TWO KEYSTONE COMICS.  
FATTY'S FINISH AND SNOOKER'S DISGUISE.  
AUSTRALIAN CARTOON GAZETTE.

POPULAR PRICES:—\$1, 60 Cents and 30 Cents.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform 30 Cents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1916. [879]

## BEER!

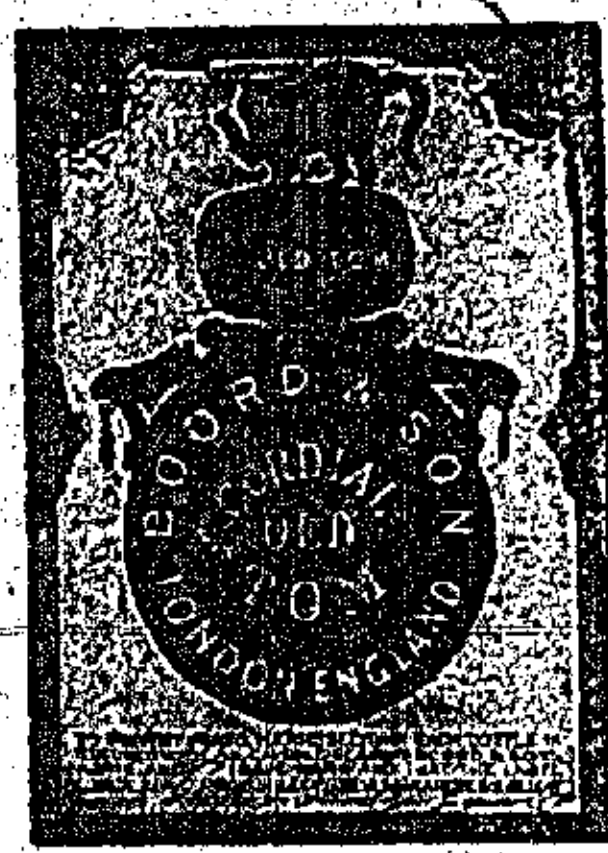
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103

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.  
NIGHT FETE.

The night fete promoted by the above Club and held on Saturday proved a very successful function. The programme contained as much variety as was possible, and, as all the events were well filled, the competition keen, and the quality of the aquatic skill excellent, the entertainment was very enjoyable, and the audience, which was large, did not fail to manifest their appreciation. The item which called forth chief interest—probably because of its comparative novelty—was the Ladies' Nomination, an event in which the ladies present were indirectly participants. Discs bearing certain numbers corresponding with those given out to ladies were submerged in the bath to a depth of three feet. A dozen competitors were lined up at the side of the bath and, at the word "go," dived, and each set about searching for the disc bearing the number allotted to him as his, the first competitor to return with his number being the winner. The scene in the bath while the competition was going forward was very animated and amusing, the competitors looking like so many human porpoises as they ducked and rolled and splashed about in the quest for their own particular disc. The four lengths (100 yards), confined to the Army and Navy, also proved a very interesting item. The competition was keen and the close finishes in almost every instance were a testimony to the excellence of the handicapping. The Water Polo match—"White" v. "Blue"—made a fitting and exciting end to a night's good sport. The play was more even throughout than the result (6 goals to 2 in favour of "Whites") would seem to indicate, three clever snapshots in quick succession by Meyer taking effect and accounting for the difference in the scores.

## RESULTS.

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP.—Heat winners—G. N. Roza (received 9 secs.), J. Ralston (received 13 secs.), R. Rocha (received 13 secs.), B. W. Bradbury (received 9 secs.), J. Stewart (received 10 secs.), E. Roza (received 6 secs.). The final—G. N. Roza v. J. Stewart. Result—1, Stewart; 2, G. N. Roza; 3, Rocha. Time, 30.4.5 secs.

RUNNING HANDICAP.—(SEALED HANDICAP).—1, M. A. R. Souza; 2, C. Van.

LADIES' NOMINATION.—1, Mrs. A. G. Wilson (nominee, White, R.E.); 2, Mrs. Ribeiro (nominee, H. Hyndman).

TEAM RACE.—Three teams entered. Winners:—Messrs. J. C. Finch, M. L. Ralston, G. N. Roza, H. C. Umrigar, and B. W. Bradbury.

FOUR LENGTHS (100 Yds.) HANDICAP.—Open to Army and Navy. Heat winners:—Barnet, Shropshire; F. Walton, H.M.S. "Peggie"; White, Royal Engineers; Solomay, H.M.S. "Peggie"; A. Duncan, H.M.S. "Peggie"; and Wright, Royal Engineers. The final was very hotly contested, and the finish was close and exciting. Result:—1, Walton; 2, Wright; 3, Duncan. Time, 1 min., 17 secs.

WATER POLO.—"White" v. "Blue."—White, 5 goals; Blue, 2 goals. White team:—J. C. Finch (captain), Wright, M. L. Ralston, A. J. V. Ribeiro, H. C. Umrigar, Meyer, and J. Stewart.

During the proceedings a string quartette discoursed pleasing selections of music.

The prizes were presented at the close by Mr. T. Meek, a member of committee and one of the oldest and most enthusiastic members of the Club.

Mr. R. W. Mitchell, the originator and promoter of the fete, and to whose energy and enterprise its success was mainly due, received a hearty cheer from his colleagues as the gathering was dispersing. The arrangements were smoothly and expeditiously carried through by Mr. W. Mitchell and the following officials:—Judges:—Messrs. A. Silva Netto, A. McKirdy, T. Meek, J. Lyon, A. Alves, A. V. Barros, Starter:—Mr. A. E. Alves. Time-keepers:—Messrs. A. McKirdy, J. Lyon and A. A. Alves.

We have been asked to state that another night fete is in preparation and will take place about the 5th or 7th of August. The events, which are to be open to all bona fide amateur swimmers in the Colony, will include a hundred yards handicap, a two lengths veterans' race (for men over 35), high dive, ladies' nomination, team race, and water polo. Intending competitors can have their times taken on 24th, 26th, and 28th July, and 2nd August. Entries close on 3rd August.

## PRESS FREEDOM IN PEKING.

After the Press Laws were suggested by Liang Shun-yi and others to muzzle the press in 1915 (says the *Peking Daily News*), all Kuomintang papers were closed up, and the newspaper offices were reduced from forty to about a dozen. When the Chou An Hui was established by most of the papers were subsidised by the Government, and these newspapers gave little news except articles distributed to them for publication by officials who were engaged in the work of manufacturing the "will of the people."

While other newspapers declined, the Japanese organ *Shun-Tien Shih Pao*, which attacked the Yuan Government, enjoyed a large circulation, having more than 7,000 subscribers. The *Kuo Min Kung Pao*, which refused to publish in red at the introduction of the Hung Hsien era, closed up voluntarily in order to avoid Government molestation, and the editorial staff of the *Chung Kuo Pao* were arrested on the pretext of publishing Sino-Japanese secrets. Now with the restoration of the Republican Government more than a dozen Chinese newspapers are to be started to enjoy the freedom which they could not obtain during reign of Yuan Shih-kai.

CHINA'S DENSITY OF  
POPULATION.

The U.S.A. Commercial Attaché Julian Arnold, at Peking, writes:—About 95 per cent of the population of China is confined to one-third of the area of the country, with a density of 200 to the square mile. Five per cent of the population inhabits 65 per cent of the area, with a density of 10 to the square mile. Lack of transportation facilities and inadequate means of protection account for the sparseness of settlement in the outlying dependencies. About 40 per cent of China's population is in the provinces south of the Yangtze River, with a density of 230 to the square mile. This territory has twice the area of the original 13 States of the American Union and four times the population.

There are no wheeled vehicles in use south of the Yangtze except on the Canton and Yunnan Railways. There are, therefore, no roads in this section. Rice is cultivated throughout this area, and transportation is over paths rather than roads or by boats or waterways. In this section the water buffalo and oxen are the only animals used on the farms, and goods are carried on the backs of men rather than on pack animals or wheeled vehicles, except where the few miles of railways are in operation.

Rice is often spoken of as the staple article of food for the whole of the Chinese people, yet tens of millions of people in China have never seen or tasted rice. Vast areas of the country in the north can not grow rice, and even in the rice-growing sections millions of people are too poor to buy or use rice.

In the outlying dependencies, constituting 65 per cent of the total area of China, the density of population is less than that of the Middle West of the States.

MINING IN FRENCH  
INDO-CHINA.

AMERICAN CAPITAL INVITED.

The American consul at Saigon, while on a recent trip through Tong-King and other parts of this district, was informed by several of the leading business men of French Indo-China that they hoped American capital would become interested in the development of the country. In the absence of sufficient French capital to meet its needs, the advent of American capital, says the U.S. Consul at Saigon, would be looked upon with great favour.

Mining is among the industries that offer opportunities of this character. Tong-King is rich in minerals. The market value of the product for 1916 will probably be \$2,000,000 for coal, \$1,500,000 for zinc, \$1,500,000 for tin and tungsten, \$1,200,000 for cement, and \$300,000 for antimony. Manganese, copper, lead, iron, silver, gold, and phosphates are known to exist and have been produced in small quantities. These operations have so far been merely scratching the surface. The mining industry of this region is capable of an almost unlimited intensive and extensive development.

Shafts and mining machinery are practically unknown. Mining in Tong-King is almost exclusively a matter of collecting labour on the surface. So far as methods of operation are concerned, the mines of Tong-King are practically stone quarries.

The region of operations might be greatly extended. Up to Jan. 1, 1916, about 120 mineral concessions had been granted, of which only a small proportion had been exploited. This lack of development is especially marked in view of the production for 1916, which, on account of the stimulus of high prices, is much greater than in any preceding year. The greatly increased production of coal and cement, the opening of new and rich zinc mines, and the revival of the dormant industries of tin, tungsten, and antimony mining are results of the abnormal demand for these minerals caused by the European war.

## TIN MINING IN SIAM.

H.M. Minister at Bangkok has forwarded the following particulars furnished by the Acting British Vice-Consul at Phuket (Mr. G. A. Vesey Fitzgerald) after a tour undertaken by him in the Takuapa and Panganga districts of Southern Siam in February last:—

At present tin operations in Takuapa are in the hands of the Chinese. The output from the district has for the last few years slightly exceeded 300 tons annually, but it has declined since the commencement of the war owing to the low price the metal has at times commanded. During the year ended March 31, 1915, 497 tons of metallic tin were produced, while the amount for the succeeding nine months was 252 tons.

Some years ago a Danish company obtained a concession at Pang, some 500 acres in extent, for mining purposes. A subsidiary company was formed in London to work this area and others at Huey Yaw in Monthon Phuket and at Nong Pet near Rongphihun in the adjoining Monthon of Nakon Sritamarat. This company expected its bucket dredge to arrive at the end of April, 1916, but owing to difficulties of transport between Takuapa and Pang it will not be possible to commence mining operations before April 1917. The ground is said to average 1 lb. of tin oxide to the cubic yard.

Panganga, like Takuapa, is mainly devoted to the production of tin, of which over 800 tons have been recovered during each of the last two years. For the nine months ended Dec. 31 last over 950 tons of metallic tin were produced, a considerable increase thus being shown.

Tainuang, some 40 miles from the town of Panganga, is peopled almost entirely by Chinese, who are engaged in mining operations. The output of tin from the Muang of Panganga is likely to increase in the future, whilst that from Tainuang is expected to remain stationary for the next three years, after which a rapid decline is anticipated. Considerable attention is now being given to the development of the tin-mining industry at Tainuang, which is also comprised in the Muang of Panganga.—*London and China Express.*

BANDMAN CO. IN VARIETY.  
"THE QUEEN'S MESSENGER"

To a large audience at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening the Bandman Company emphasised how very versatile they all are, and the complete change of programme proved quite refreshing. Much of what was done on Saturday evening had a place in "The Whirl of the Town"; but this did not detract from the general enjoyment of the programme. The clever singers Rosslyn, accompanied with delightful singing and dancing, Miss Marjorie Manners sang "Keep the Home Fires Burning" very effectively, while Miss Dorothea Temple, Miss Beatrice Rowe, Mr. Johnnie Osborne, Mr. Leyland Hodgson, and Mr. Will Hallett also did well with their respective items. Johnnie Osborne was responsible for much laughter in the recounting of the roving propensities of a dog named Rover, and Miss Temple was recalled several times to sing about the "Gloose-Step." The black and white phantasm, introducing the man in the moon, written and composed by Mr. Gordon Stanford, was again well received, and Mr. Stanford was also responsible for some clever pianoforte items. An exhibition of lariat throwing by Mr. J. Allison ("Young Buckshot") was a novel performance which was deservedly applauded.

The feature of the programme was a dramatic play in one act entitled "The Queen's Messenger," which has attracted much attention at home. The piece was produced at Shanghai and was a great success, and it was given on Saturday night by special request of theatre-goers who had heard of it from Shanghai. The piece is played by a masked lady (a Russian spy) and an English Officer ("The Queen's Messenger"), the scene being a house on the outskirts of Berlin. The Queen's Messenger is in possession of an important despatch, and the masked lady is out to prevent this from reaching England. She deceys the Englishman to her house, fascinates him with her beauty and subtle charm, drugs him with cigarettes, "lifts" the despatch, becomes sentimental, repents of her act, and sends the weak-minded Englishman on his way again with his despatch. Undoubtedly the playlet contains scope for strong acting and the creation of tense situations, and because of this it was a great pity that the piece, which occupies half an hour, came at the end of the programme, commencing just before midnight. Despite the fact that people were leaving the theatre at intervals, Miss Betty Linley and Mr. Vere Mathews were most successful, especially Miss Linley, whose broken English and general bearing emphasised what a very skilful actress she is. Mr. Mathews was also responsible for some clever work.

## FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., of Hongkong, in their freight circular dated Hongkong, 22nd July, state:—

Since our last report of 8th instant, business has remained extremely quiet, very little chartering having been done. The Bangkok to Hongkong rate remained steady during the earlier part of the fortnight at \$1 to 90 cents for inside-outside bar loading, whilst at the close "outsiders" offering at 80-70 cents could not be placed. The rate Saigon to this has also further declined during the interval from 32 cents to 20 cents per picul, at which figure regular liners are accepting loading cargo even at this rate, however, is very scarce, and it would not appear that the rate is likely to improve for some little while unless grain at Saigon is more plentiful and the political situation in and around Canton takes a distinct turn for the better. This might have a revivifying effect on the market generally.

Reports from the North show that Coast business continues fairly good and rates remain firm all round.

Export of rice from Saigon form last January to 30th May, amounts to 472,763 tons, as compared with 366,344 tons of the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sifted rice stands at \$4.57 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for July-August shipment.

SAIGON-PHILIPPINES.—The vessel advised in our last issue as fixed at 55-60 cents for Manila-Cebu has been chartered for a second trip at same rates; otherwise, no further fixtures are reported.

SAIGON-JAVA.—Two fixtures are reported of medium-sized vessels in this direction at the rate of 50 cents per picul only.

NEWCHANG.—Merchants are still very chary of engaging fresh business, the position in Kwangtung not tending to confidence in consequence of the time it is taking to arrive at a settlement of affairs. COM.—There has been very little chartering activity Japan-Hongkong during the interval under review; good stocks, still being held here.

FIXTURES REPORTED.—Hongkong-Hongkong \$5; Hongkong-Canton \$6 per ton. SAIL TONNAGE LOADING OR TO LOAD.—nil.

## ENEMY TRADING.

The *Gazette* contains a proclamation issued by H.E. the Governor under the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation which restates and consolidates the prohibitions contained in former Proclamations and consolidates the list issued with the Proclamation of the 28th day of April, 1916. The Proclamation also prohibits all persons or bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, resident, carrying on business, or being in the Colony of Hongkong, from trading with any of the persons or bodies of persons mentioned in the list now issued, by reason of the enemy nationality or enemy association of such last-mentioned persons or bodies of persons. The new list occupies thirty pages of the *Gazette*.

The Ensign and Jack which flew from H.M.S. *Keat*—so well known on the China Station—during the Falkland Islands action, was placed in Canterbury Cathedral on July 1, with suitable ceremony. In that action the *Keat*, which was a good gunnery ship of the China Squadron—sank the German cruiser *Nürnberg*.

## JAPAN REVISITED.

THE CHANGES OF TWENTY YEARS.

In the recently issued Japanese Supplement of *The Times* a writer records his experiences of 20 years' changes. He says:—

As we tied up to the new and spacious docks at Yokohama I recalled my first visit to Japan in 1896. Then one anchored in front of the Bund, and came ashore in delightfully informal *san-pans*, where jinrikishas and hotel porters welcomed the traveller. There are people living who have seen Yokohama grow from an insignificant village with mud huts and tiny wooden houses to a fine commercial city of 400,000 population. The six years which have elapsed between 1910, when I was last in Japan, and my present visit have seen marked changes in the way of extended docks, new warehouses, fine steel bridges, street railways, and the electrification of the railway between Yokohama and Tokyo. Indeed, along the whole distance between Yokohama and Tokyo shops and factories have been erected, and the countryside looks more like the newly-built industrial districts of the United States than of the Japan of twenty years ago. There are still a few prim rice fields and lovely peach orchards full of blossom, but rural Japan in this particular district is fast being converted into industrial Japan.

There is no red tape about the Japanese Customs, and passengers' luggage is passed through most expeditiously. In less than half an hour from arrival I had "checks" (Japan has adopted the American system of checking baggage) for my luggage to be delivered at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, and I was seated in the electric train with some Japanese friends. Half an hour brought me to Tokyo, which had changed as much in twenty years as Yokohama. The streets have been greatly improved, electric tramcars run in every quarter, and a remarkably well-built elevated electric railway encircles the whole city. The jinrikisha is gradually disappearing. Modern buildings tower up in all directions, and ancient Yeddo is rapidly becoming a progressive modern city, with a spacious railway station and modern station hotel, department stores, and business blocks—in defiance of earthquakes—seven and eight stories high, a handsome modern theatre, imposing public buildings, parks, and boulevards, business streets, and shops with plate-glass windows filled with fascinating goods of every description. In short, Tokyo, like the Government of Japan—recently celebrating the twenty-fifth year of her Constitution—is rapidly becoming a twentieth century city in all its departments.

How different it all seemed even from the condition existing twenty years ago! For the third time I was in Tokyo, at the same Imperial Hotel, enlarged and renovated, and prices accordingly. From three yen a day in 1896 the prices have gone to seven and ten yen. The head waiter now wears immaculate evening dress, and the staff appear in chocolate Eton jackets with brass buttons, and a dash of red on the sleeves. The Tokyo waiters rank with the best waiters extant. There is a post office, a telegraph, cable, and telephone office, all in the hotel. Much of old Tokyo has disappeared, and many of the queer little shops. The quaint tradesmen who brought huge bundles of embroideries and silks and curios to your bedroom for sale are seen no more. The delight of bargaining for these tempting wares has vanished as effectually as the genuine embroideries themselves. European dress, department stores, station hotels, motors, taxicabs, trams, lady reporters, buspail, telephones, French cooking have indeed changed Tokyo, once so quaint and quaint and so full of fascination for the traveller.

Even the great opium habit of the Japanese ladies to European dress is gradually giving way, and the horror of wearing jewellery, of *decollate* dress, and of swinging around a room in a man's arms shows signs of abating. To all this and much more the objection is that Japan must not be kept on a shelf like an ancient work of art; she must stand out in the open and take her chance with the rest of Japan, in short, has emerged from her seclusion into the battle-line of the nations. The permanent effect of the increasing contact of Japan with the civilisation of the West upon the character of the nation is a matter of conjecture. The whole social life of Japan is still in a state of transition. The Elder Statesmen have gradually if not entirely passed away, but their successors are nearly all men they have themselves trained and formed, and to them we must look to point the path to safety, and to avoid the evils which are bound to arise from the intoxication with new ideas.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES—CENTRAL STATION.

Monday, July 24th.—No. 4 Company, except Sections 13 and 14, 5.30 p.m. Uniform with helmets.

Tuesday, July 25th.—No. 3 Company and Sections 13 and 14. In mufti with rifles, 5.45 p.m.

Wednesday, July 26th.—Whole of No. 4 Company, 5.30 p.m. Uniform with helmets.

Thursday, July 27th.—No. 2 Company and Sections 1 and 2. In mufti with rifles, 5.45 p.m.

MOUNTED PATROLS.

All members will attend Stables in uniform, at 5.45 p.m., on Friday, July 28th.

HEADQUARTERS CLUB.

The following have become Founders:—Mr. Lo Cho Shan and Mr. Chan Ming Chi.

NO. 1 PLATOON.

P.-os. H. E. Edwards, Fyfe, Joseph, and Buck will attend at Central in mufti with rifles, at 5.45 p.m., on Wednesday, July 29th.

C. JENKIN.

S.P. (R.).







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

**LESSONS** in Russian.  
Please state terms, etc., to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1916]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

**AN INTERIM DIVIDEND** of THREE and HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1916, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 26th July, at 12 noon, and on that day the 19th day of July, 1916, will be the day on which the Dividend Warrants will be issued. The 19th day of July, 1916, will be the day on which the Dividend Warrants will be issued. The 19th day of July, 1916, will be the day on which the Dividend Warrants will be issued.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPEL,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1916. [1895]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of the rate of 7 per cent. for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1916, has been declared. The Dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1916, to Shareholders on the Register on MONDAY, the 31st day of July, 1916, and will be paid to Shareholders on the 31st day of July, 1916, at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per Share.  
By Order of the Board,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1916. [1917]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**MESSES. HUGHES & HOUGH** have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Sale Rooms, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.  
The following very desirable residential property at the Peak:  
situate in Chamberlain Road, 100 yards from the Peak Tram Station and adjoining the Peak Hotel.

Being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 78, and known by the name of "TREVERBYN".  
The property is held under Crown Lease and contains an area of 44,004 square feet. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—  
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
Vendors Solicitors,  
No. 5, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1916. [1892]

## FOR SALE.

**ONE** ins. NEW TYPE TAPPET STEAM ROCK DRILL complete with Numerous Spares, also ONE STEEL VERTICAL TUBE BOILER, with all fittings, Working Pressure 80 lbs. per square inch, mounted on trolley. For full particulars apply to—  
GILMAN & Co.  
[1896]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

**BEAUTIFUL SITUATION.** Every convenience.  
Apply—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1908]

## TO LET.

**NO. 4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.**  
First Floor.  
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMKIN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.  
[1415]

## TO LET.

**NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.**  
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.  
No. 8, BURROWS STREET, WANCHAI, GODOWN.  
"ROSENEATH," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.  
No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.  
GRAHAMIN EAST, 180, THE PEAK, Unfurnished.  
4 ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.  
KELLET CREST, 65, PEAK.  
No. 141, WANCHAI ROAD, large and Spacious Godown.  
"SHORNCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let Furnished, 4 Rooms.  
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.  
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.  
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.  
No. 8, BELLIOS TERRACE.  
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.  
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.  
No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK, Unfurnished.  
No. 55, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).  
Apply to—  
LINSFORD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
[35]

## ON SALE.

**HONGKONG HANDBOOK REPORTS** of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1915.  
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.  
PRICE ... .. \$1.  
Daily Press Office  
Shanghai, 24th February, 1916.

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street).  
Apply to—  
WILKINSON & GRIFF.  
[691]

## TO LET.

**A TWO-STORIED EUROPEAN HOUSE** at No. 19, Kennedy Road East, Consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms and Out-houses Complete.  
Apply—  
YOUNG HEE,  
19, Des Vaux Road Central.  
[838]

## TO LET.

**A SMALL GODOWN** in PRINCES BUILDING.  
For particulars etc., apply—  
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.  
[685]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES**, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
[818]

## TO LET.

**"ROCKLANDS,"** No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.  
Apply—  
M. J. D. STEPHENS,  
18, Bank Buildings.  
[840]

## TO LET.

**A HOUSE**, in Oberatory Villas, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
ARRATOUN V. APCAR & Co.,  
14, Des Vaux Road.  
[811]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Apply to—  
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD.  
[622]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** in Princes' Building.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
Liquidators,  
REUTER, BROCKHOLMANN & Co.  
[872]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** at 2, Connaught Road.  
HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.  
Nos. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
[32]

## TO LET.

**TWO ROOMED-FLATS** in Nathan Road Kowloon.  
**THREE-ROOMED FLATS** in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.  
**FOUR-ROOMED FLATS** in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Charge System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.  
**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[602]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

**JAVA-PACIFIC L.I.N.**  
The Steamship

"ARAKAN,"  
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st July will be subject to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 3rd Aug. or they will not be recognized.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th July by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J. A. CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.,  
Manager Agents,  
JAVA-PACIFIC L.I.N.,  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1916. [1932]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer**  
"NOVARA,"  
Arrived Hongkong on 16th July, 1916,  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From London, &c., ex ss. "Kaiser",  
I-Hind.  
From Persian Gulf, ex ss. B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 16th July, 1916. [1]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SOMALI,"  
Arrived Hongkong on 17th July, 1916,  
FROM LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 5 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 17th July, 1916. [1]

## S.S. "POLYNESIEN" COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underinsured, Goods remaining undelivered after SATURDAY, the 22nd July, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.  
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th July, or they will not be recognized.  
All damaged packages will be examined on FRIDAY, the 21st July, at 10 A.M.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
P. THOMAS,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 16th July, 1916. [2]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLOMOND,"  
FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 19th July, 1916. [1923]

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

## TO-DAY

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

## TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—New Bandman Opens & Comedy Co. at the Theatre Royal.  
9.15 p.m.—"The Palladium" at Kowloon.

## INTIMATION

## WALKER'S

Registered.

## "BLOCKETTES"

(PATENT "CARBOLACENE" DISINFECTING PERFORATED BLOCKS.)

1.—They ensure Healthy Homes and a pure, pleasant and beneficial atmosphere.

2.—They purify and sanitize the air, and are a safeguard against infectious disease.

3.—They last MANY MONTHS, cost very little, and require no attention.

## "BLOCKETTES" PRODUCE

## THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE

## PINE FORESTS!!!

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 16.

## BIRTH.

STEWART.—At the Peak Hospital, on 22nd July, to Capt. and Mrs. F. H. STEWART, Indian Medical Service, a son.

## MARRIAGE.

BONE BAKER.—At Grosvenor Road Wesleyan Church, Aldershot, on June 7th, by Rev. Colin A. Roberts, C. F., the Rev. Chas. Bone (father of bridegroom), and the Rev. W. Charlesworth, Lieut. CHARLES WILLIAM BONE, A.O.D., elder son of Rev. Chas. and Mrs. Bone, of Wesleyan Mission, Hongkong, to Edith, second daughter of Major A. and Mrs. BAKER, of Broughton, Cargate Avenue, Aldershot.

## DEATHS.

CARMICHAEL.—Killed while flying on July 20th, Flight Sub-Lieutenant IAN NEIL CARMICHAEL, Royal Naval Air Service, only son of Mr. H. F. CARMICHAEL. Aged 21 years.

MURKETT.—At No. 3, Duddell Street, on July 22nd, MRS. MURKETT, wife of the late W. H. MURKETT, A. S. Watson & Co., aged 45 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 24th JULY, 1916.

## A CHEERING MESSAGE.

WHAT a heartening and inspiring message was that sent us by *Reuter* the other day as to the casualties in the recent fighting on the British front! Experience in this war has taught us to expect a heavy toll of life and limb in the ranks of the attacking party in any engagement. The inevitableness of this has been demonstrated time and again in the German efforts to break through the ring of British and French steel in the West, and the strong and well-selected Russian emplacements in the East. Against these the enemy have hurled their serried masses with a ruthless disregard of cost, and the result has been a holocaust of victims. The recent British attack would not, we may be certain, be conducted in such reckless fashion or attended with such appalling losses, but it is also certain that the forward movement could not be carried through and its end so far attained without serious gaps in the attacking forces. Sacrifices were inevitable, and this fact has to be borne in mind in judging the price paid for the advantage gained. The cheering message

referred to comes at an opportune moment—the moment when the natural reaction from extreme gratification at success achieved sets in, assisted by the dispiriting invitation of the cronger to "count the cost." The cable assures us that though our casualties have been numerous, a large proportion of them are so light that the injured men will be ready to take the field again within a month. It adds, moreover, that we are gaining on balance all the time in ground, and enormously in man-power and morale. Of that trinity of elements of progress the last is by no means the least important. It is, indeed, indispensable to success, and to be told that our men have gained "enormously" in it is tantamount to saying that ultimate and conclusive victory has been brought appreciably nearer. The crescendo of bery hopefulness and cheery optimism reaches a climax in the closing sentences, wherein we are assured that, on the present relation of gains to losses, even if our casualties were multiplied ten-fold, the war would be over before the end of the summer and Germany would be "down and out." The men who uttered these words were officers straight back from the front, bearing the scars and wounds of the fray fresh and painful on their wearied bodies. There is a voice from the battlefield, and there is no uncertainty about what it says. We are winning, and winning in such a way that the inevitably, the glorious, end may come sooner than many of us dare hope. This should be a clarion call to everyone in the British Empire to join, so far as his or her opportunities permit, in the big effort now being made to reach decisive and indisputable victory. The workers, as we know, have resolved to forego all holidays in order to support the Army by providing a continuous and growing supply of munitions. It now remains for other sections of the community who stand still further behind the firing-line to play their part by furnishing a constant stream of those indispensable "silver bullets." The nation started the war with a debt of £250,000,000, and in April last this had swollen to £2,140,000,000. Now a supplementary vote of £250,000,000 for war purposes has just been announced. Not only, therefore, does it behoove every Briton throughout the world to save whatever he can and invest it in War Loan—which, after all, is merely to practise a paying form of thrift—but it is incumbent upon every British Colony and Dependency to volunteer, according to the measure of its capacity, to share the burden of debt which is being piled upon the shoulders of the Mother Country. To their credit, be it said, most of the colonies have already recognised this duty, and evinced an eager pride in discharging it. Hongkong still lags behind, but now that the unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils have approved of the principle, no insuperable difficulty should be experienced in agreeing upon the best means of raising the necessary revenue to carry it into practice.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board is to be held to-morrow. The agenda contains purely formal business.

Among the passengers who left the Colony by the *Tenyo Maru* were Sir Paul and Lady Chater, and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedge.

Miss A. d'Almada has reported to the Police that on Friday night some person gained an entrance to her house on Praya East and stole the sum of \$50.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that St. Anthony's Church, situate in Bonham Road and Western Street, has been added to the list of places licensed for the solemnization of marriages.

The name of Cheong Chee-hai, Tung Wa Hospital, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Hongkong, has been added to the Register of Medical Practitioners.

A shop-keeper, of 162, Des Vaux Road, Central, has reported to the Police that he went to his shop on Friday and found that his safe had been opened with a duplicate key and the contents, consisting of about \$2,100, were missing.

In connection with the attack on a junk at Tytanuk by seven men armed with swords, as the result of which two persons on the junk were badly injured, it has now been reported that a Chinese girl has died as the result of her injuries, and that four men have been arrested.

Dr. Koch, of the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, who has been spending a pleasant holiday in Peking, leaves next week for Tientsin, thence to Japan to join the "Empress" steamer for Hongkong.

Mr. Bailey Alston, C.B., has left London for Peking, where he will again take up the position of Counsellor of the British Legation. Sir John Jordan, the Minister, is expected home in the early autumn.

Messrs. Edgar Pierce Allen, of Tientsin, and John F. Jewell, of Chefoo, who left for America recently on the *Empress of Russia*, each bore credentials as a delegate from the Far Eastern American Bar Association to the National Bar Association which meets this year at Chicago, on August 30th.

The unidentified body of a foreigner was found floating in the Huangpu just below the Point by the Shanghai River, Police early on the morning of the 17th inst. The deceased is described as a man of about 45 to 50 years of age, very stout, with a heavy red moustache, dark hair, high forehead, an old scar on bridge of the nose, and the right upper arm tattooed.

The third cinematograph performance under the auspices of the Entertainment Committee of the Peak Club will take place on Thursday next, commencing at 9.15 p.m. Weather permitting, this performance will take place on the Lower Tennis Court. Tickets, \$2 each, are procurable from the No. 1 boy at the Club. A portion of the proceeds will be given to War Charities.

Coy. Sergt. Major A. A. Ostler, Coy. Sergt. Major W. McCollm, and Sergt. E. H. Mayers, all of whom served in Hongkong with the 2nd D.C.L.I., were recently promoted 2nd Lieutenants. 2nd Lieutenant E. C. Coderoy, of the same Regiment, who was a Sergeant when the battalion left the Colony, and subsequently received his commission, was recently promoted Lieutenant.

The Emperor of Japan has awarded the following honours in recognition of services rendered at Tsingtao and in connection with the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese Convention: Marquis, Count Okuma; Count, Viscount, Hasegawa; Viscounts, Barons Ishii, Motono and Kato; Barons, Admirals Shimamura, Yashiro and Kato and General Kamio; Grand Collar of the Order of the Chrysanthemum, Marquis Matsukata.

The French police in Shanghai are said to have encountered in the early hours of the 16th inst. the most desperate gang of robbers which they have had to deal with for some time. Fourteen arrests were made. The robbers had attacked a Chinese village, which was surrounded by a cordon of police, and for several hours shots from revolvers and carbines were being fired. The territory in which the robbers were, and which had to be surrounded by the police, was bounded on the north by Avenue Joffre, on the south by Rue Lafayette, on the east by Avenue Roi Albert and on the west by Route Pichon, wherein is a large village. Nearly all the men in custody confess that they are ex-soldiers.

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# THE WAR.

## GERMANS REPULSED IN THE VOSGES.

### AUSTRIAN REGIMENT SURRENDERS.

## ITALIANS SCORE SUCCESSES.

### GENERAL RUSSKY'S STATEMENT.

#### RANGO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH LINES HEAVILY SHELLED.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports at 1.12 p.m.:—The artillery on both sides has been more active during the past twelve hours.

The British front line and support trenches, in several places, have been heavily bombarded with gas shells and tear-shells. There was nothing else of importance.

#### AIR-FIGHTING.

LATER.

A communiqué from General Haig states:—There has been nothing important on the British front.

Our airmen destroyed six hostile aeroplanes.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Several other German machines were forced to the ground damaged. A British machine was brought down by gunfire and two others are missing.

#### "SUPREME DECISIONS OF THE WAR."

PARIS, July 22nd.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in an interview, said:—"The supreme decisions of the war are on the battle-fields in the West. There we must impose the peace for which it will have been worth while to have fought, for we shall have earned it."

#### FRENCH AEROPLANES' SUCCESSES.

PARIS, July 22nd.

A communiqué reports continued aerial activity. Air squadrons yesterday three times bombed the railway yards at Metzablon, which is the principal distributing point for stores and troops of the Verdun front. Over a hundred bombs were dropped on the station buildings and sidings, and heavy damage was observed.

A German aeroplane bombed Belfort without inflicting damage.

#### GERMANS HEAVILY REPULSED.

PARIS, July 22nd.

A communiqué says:—There has been a violent bombardment on the right bank of the Moselle. An enemy attack south of Damloup collapsed. The Germans were heavily repulsed in the Vosges, north-west of Saint-Die.

LATER.

A communiqué states:—On the right of the Moselle we progressed in the Fleury region, taking prisoners. There has been nothing of importance elsewhere.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### TWELVE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

AUSTRIAN REGIMENT SURRENDERS.

PETROGRAD, July 22nd.

A communiqué states:—The Russian advance has continued south of the Lipa. General Sakharoff's troops on the 20th and 21st July captured 300 officers and 12,000 men, including a General and a Colonel. This brings the Austro-German losses since the 16th July up to 23,000. An Austrian regiment surrounded on the right bank of the Stry, south of its confluence with the Lipa, surrendered. The Russians are steadily advancing on Hungary. They have captured the heights of Marzabrossige.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### FIERCE FIGHTING ON RIGA FRONT.

PETROGRAD, July 23rd.

A communiqué states:—There has been fierce fighting on the left wing of the Riga positions.

The Russians penetrated enemy works at several points.

#### RUSSIANS CONCEAL SUCCESSES.

LONDON, July 23rd.

A German communiqué admits that the Russians have crossed the Dvina.

This was not mentioned in the Russian communiqué, but it has now leaked out in Petrograd.

The Russians have begun extensive operations on the Riga front, the first intimation of which was a telegram in the *Norve Vremya* announcing the capture of three lines of German trenches, many prisoners and guns. Now the Riga correspondent of the *Bourne Gazette* describes the population listening with the fullest joy to the tremendous bombardment, which commenced on the 16th inst.

#### END MAY BE SOONER THAN EXPECTED.

PETROGRAD, July 23rd.

General Russky, interviewed at Petrograd, en route to Finland, where he will convalesce, said the Allies were aiming at continuous pressure at a number of different points. If they avoid the mistake of advancing too quickly, the end of the war will come sooner than may be expected.

#### RUSSIAN MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

PETROGRAD, July 23rd.

M. Sazanoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned. He will be succeeded by M. Sturmer, who retains the Premiership. M. Khvorost has been appointed Minister of the Interior, and M. Makaroff Minister of Justice.

PETROGRAD, July 23rd.

The Tsar, in a Rescript addressed to M. Sazanoff, dwells on the Minister's zeal in the service of His Majesty. Russia regrets that the state of the retreating Minister's health has compelled him to resign.

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

ROME, July 22nd.

A communiqué states:—The Italians have captured the Rolle Pass and have scored successes, completing the possession of the Vallone mountain.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SWEDEN'S WARNING TO SUBMARINES.

STOCKHOLM, July 23rd.

It is announced that submarines entering the territorial waters are liable to be attacked by the Swedish armed forces without warning.

#### FRENCH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The French steamer *Celtis* has been sunk. The crew have been landed at Algiers.

#### AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ENGAGEMENT IN EAST AFRICA.

SPLendid BELGIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, July 22nd.

The War Office announces that a report from General Smuts states that enemy forces who were endeavouring to interfere with the communications west of Tanga were driven off southwards over the Pangani river. Muhimbi Amani has been occupied, effecting possession of the whole of the Usambara railway, which is now being repaired.

A Belgian official communiqué states:—A strong enemy force dislodged by the British occupation of Bukoba Karagwe found their retreat barred by a weaker Belgian force in the south-west corner of Victoria Nyanza. The bulk of the German Europeans were killed or captured, and the remnant fled in the direction of Maria Hill. A German commander was among the captured. We found two German steamers, the *Mwanza* and the *Otto Heinrich*, scuttled in the Stuhlmann Sound. Quantities of arms, ammunition, and forty boxes of specie were found on board. The captured vessels can be easily refloated.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF A VISIT.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Reuter's special correspondent has visited the munition and shipbuilding centres and the naval bases of the United Kingdom, and has been an eye-witness of the gigantic work that is being done in Britain for the Allied cause.

As an instance, he steamed the whole morning along a river, through a famous shipbuilding centre. Both banks were lined with warships and merchantmen of all sizes and kinds, which are being constructed at double the rate which was previously regarded as possible—including warships whose dimensions, speed and gun-power must not be hinted at, and mysterious vessels hidden behind canvas screens. The correspondent also saw most of the ships that were damaged in the Jutland fight, including H.M.S. *Warspite*, which the Germans claim to have sunk, and which is now repaired and ready for sea.

#### MORNING CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, July 22nd.

A Cabinet meeting will be held this morning; an unusual time for holding one. It is presumed that the business is to choose Commissioners for, and define the scope of, the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles Inquiries, also to secure a final agreement as to the terms of the Irish Bill.

#### FIGHTING IN ARABIA.

CAIRO, July 22nd.

Authentic news has been received of fighting at Medina, where the Turks sortied against the besieging Arabs. The former's casualties were 2,500. The Arabs lost 500, and captured quantities of arms. The Arabs are bombarding Tarif, and a speedy capitulation is expected.

CAIRO, July 23rd.

Turkish aeroplanes have bombed Suez. Bombs have been dropped at Fort Tewfik.

#### TURKS ADVANCE ON KATIA.

LONDON, July 22nd.

It is officially announced that the Turks are reported to have advanced westward from El Arish to five miles east of Katia, where they are entrenching. Our mounted troops are in contact with the enemy.

Hostile aircraft attacked Suez on the 21st inst., but there were only a few casualties.

#### KITCHENER FUND.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The Kitchener Fund now amounts to £60,000. Her Majesty the Queen has donated £250, Queen Alexandra £250, and Lord Lansdowne £100.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BOMB EXPLOSION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23rd.

Six persons were killed and 20 injured through a bomb explosion. They were spectators of the preparations for a parade which was being held. The bomb was concealed in a suitcase, and was placed in front of a house, which was demolished. Several persons had received postcard warnings, but these had been disregarded.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN ARMY.

#### KITCHENER'S SYSTEM DEFENDED.

LONDON, July 23rd.

General Sir Moore O'Connor, in a letter to the *Times*, says that the late Lord Kitchener's system of administration of the Army in India was sound. It was infinitely better than that which it superseded. The only flaw, which Lord Kitchener told General Moore O'Connor was forced upon him by the Government, was the system of finance, but the control of the Finance Department was lost in war.

#### BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The Rev. Frank Woods, Vicar of Bradford, has been appointed Bishop of Peterborough.

#### SUPREME COURT IN CHINA.

ASSISTANT JUDGE APPOINTED.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Mr. Skinner Turner, late Judicial Adviser to the Ministry of Justice, Siam, has been appointed Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court in China.

(Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.)

#### THE SHANGHAI PASSPORT CASE.

#### MAXINE JOHNSON FAILS TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL.

Maxine Johnson, the American woman who was accused of stealing a passport from P. A. Kalleberg, a Norwegian subject, at Shanghai, failed to answer when called for trial at the U.S. District Court for China on the 17th inst. Her bail was therefore exonerated and a bench warrant was issued.

The case against the defendant was that she purloined a ticket and a passport, from Kobe to Christiania, and sold them for \$2,250 to a German, who was thereby enabled to reach his native land from Shanghai. When the charge was heard in the Consular Court, M. Kalleberg said he thought he would have no objection to the defendant taking the passport. She had taken it without his knowledge, but, had he known, it would not have been against his wish. Evidence was also given by Mr. J. Eitzen, Norwegian Consul, that Miss Johnson appeared before him and made a statement admitting taking the passport and selling it to a German, together with the ticket, through another of the same nationality, the transaction being carried out in Neumann's Café. It was arranged that the passport should be returned within two months. At the preliminary hearing the defendant reserved her defence, and was committed to stand her trial before the U.S. District Court for China.

It is stated (says the *N. Y. Daily News*) that Miss Johnson left Shanghai during the latter part of last week for Japan.

#### COMPANY MEETING.

#### SHANGHAI LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The eleventh annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at the head offices of the Company, Shanghai, on the 17th inst.

Mr. R. H. Parker, who presided, said: During the year new applications for insurance were received for a total of £4,960,521. Policies were issued for £4,647,788 and applications £4,302,735 were postponed or declined. The total income in force as at March 31st, 1916, was £18,385,744.77.

The assets of the Company are now equal to £18,393,946.90, which shows an increase over last year of £1,785,278.62. The average rate of interest earned for the year on the Means Assurance Fund of the Company was 6.30 per cent., which must be considered very satisfactory. The total income for the year from premiums, interest, rents, dividends and profit on investments was £1,909,245.19, which shows an increase over last year of £1,272,843.19.

I have much pleasure in stating that a Chinese Advisory Board consisting of the following gentlemen has been appointed:—Mr. Chow Tsing-ling and Mr. Y. T. Lin of Shanghai; the Hon. Mr. Liu Chai-pak and Mr. Chow Cheong-ling of Hongkong; Mr. Lie Hin-lam of Batavia, Java; and Mr. Kho Tjin-tek of Medan, Deli, Sumatra.

The Board of Directors having been increased from four to five members, the directors' fees have been increased to £14,000 per annum, which increase, according to the articles, requires confirmation at this meeting.

This was agreed to, and the statement of accounts and balance sheet were passed.

#### INTERESTING JUDGMENT IN U.S. COURT IN CHINA.

#### REFUSAL TO SHIP FREIGHT UNTIL PASSED BY THE BRITISH CONSUL.

In the United States District Court for China, the Hon. Mr. C. S. Lobingier, judge, delivered judgment on the 17th inst. in the case of L. Everett & Swayne & Hoyt, Incorporated, on a demurrer raised by the defendants.

In his judgment, His Honour said:—The defendant demurs to a petition alleging that it is a corporation organized under the laws of California with its principal place of business at San Francisco; that Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., a British corporation, were and are its agents at Shanghai; and that in May, last, the defendant through said agents wrongfully refused to permit plaintiff to send freight on one of its vessels unless such freight "should be passed by the British Consul at Shanghai."

The demurrer is based:—"On the ground that it appears upon the face of the petition that the Court has not jurisdiction of the person of the defendant in that it appears from said petition that defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, United States of America, and having its principal offices and place of business at San Francisco, in said State of California, and it does not appear from said petition that said defendant has any office, branch, place of business, agent or representative residing or being in China, over whom this Court has jurisdiction."

Counsel for defendant states the real point sought to be reached by the demurrer as follows:—"A contract of agency was made between Swayne & Hoyt, of San Francisco, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., of Shanghai, whereby the latter acted as agents for the former in loading and despatching the steamship *Yucatan*. The contract was made at, and to be performed at, Shanghai. It was therefore a contract made by an American company domiciled in California with a British company who, to all intents and purposes of this action, are located in British territory and who performed the contract in what in so far as they are concerned is British territory. Both the place of making and the place of performance of the contract are for the purposes of this action British territory. It is therefore submitted that the rights of the parties growing out of this agency contract should be construed and governed by English law. For many years an exception to the general rule of law governing the relations of principal and agent has always been recognized in English law in the case of an agent acting for a foreign principal."

It has long been established in England that an agent cannot pledge his foreign constituent's credit in the absence of express authority to that effect. The authority cited in support of this contention does not seem to us to go to the extent claimed even where the action is founded upon a contract; for the case merely holds that a vendor who gives credit to an agent believing him to be the principal, and to whom the real principal has paid, cannot, after discovering the latter, hold him liable. It appears to be very far removed from anything here, and while some language used in the opinion might have a bearing on the present situation it could hardly be accepted as controlling.

For the question here is not the interpretation or enforcement of a contract, but the determination of an American corporation's liability for an alleged tort and we have been cited to no authority, American or English, to the effect that even though, as between the parties, a contract of agency might be construed according to foreign law, the tortious liability to third parties would likewise need to be so construed. If defendant were doing business here through American agents there could be no question of its liability for torts committed by them within the scope of their agency. Can it be that they may evade such liability merely by selecting British agents? Under the act of Congress "the laws of the United States" are "extended over all citizens of the United States" in China "and over all others to the extent that the terms of the treaties respectively justify or require." Would it be consistent with this language to hold that a citizen (natural or juridical) of the United States could place himself under different laws by employing a foreign agent?

The case cited by plaintiff's counsel seems much more analogous to that at bar than the one cited by defendant, the sole difference being that this action is brought in an extraterritorial jurisdiction. In view of the statutory language just quoted we are unable to see that this fact should require the application of a different doctrine.

Nor can we accept and apply to this court the doctrine advanced on the unsupported opinion of a text writer with reference to the British Consular Courts that all parties to litigation before them must be habitually within their territorial jurisdiction. Regardless of whether such a doctrine is authorized under British legislation (and no authorities are cited) we find no American legislation which justifies it. On the contrary, the courts of which this is the successor were expressly "invested with all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of such treaties, respectively in regard to civil rights, whether of property or person; and they shall entertain jurisdiction in matters of contract, at the port where, or nearest to which, the contract was made, or at the port to which, or nearest to which, it was to be executed, and in all other matters, at the port where, or nearest to which, the cause of controversy arose, or

(Continued on next column.)

#### LANCASTRIANS IN CHINA.

#### PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF LANCASHIRE MANUFACTURES.

#### "DIRTY WORK" OF THE ENEMY IN THE PIECE-GOODS TRADE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Association of Lancastrians in China was held at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, on the 17th inst.

Mr. C. M. Bain, who presided over a large attendance, said:—A balance of £733.35 stands at the Association's credit in the bank. This compared with last year's balance of £2,688 is accounted for by a contribution of £200 for three beds in the home for orphans of Lancashire Soldiers and Sailors (under the auspices of the Manchester and Salford Boys and Girls' Refugees and Homes). For the support of these three beds your committee has promised to contribute an annual subscription of £20 so long as the association's funds permit. Later on we hope to advise the members that an entertainment will be arranged to allow some funds being raised to meet this. In the autumn of last year special efforts were made amongst members for the purpose of comforts for the Lancashire Regiments at the Dardanelles and £540 was realized thereby, this being forwarded to Lady Hamilton's Dardanelles Fund and duly acknowledged. In addition to this our Association has subscribed Tls. 185 and £2,421 to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

At present our membership is 148 as against 138 last year. We have 108 resident members, 8 absent, 20 at ports, 14 serving at the front. He proceeded:—Gentlemen, enemy imports in, say, the piece-goods trade have resulted in nothing but dirty work. Take the question of credits some years back. What did that mean? Nothing but the ruin of decent old Chinese merchants and a setback to business not yet recovered from. Gentlemen, it means that the indent business has become a gamble. What does it mean in the future? That our enemies will try and get in again at any price and again spoil a business that would be in a fair way to be steadied up. The remedy is in the hands of Lancashire. Let manufacturers have a clause in all their contracts that none of their goods will in future go to enemy houses in China, or be sold by them under enemy shops. Let houses at home and here deal with houses at home who have such a clause in their contracts and take what other steps are necessary, and we shall see the indent trade back in its former prosperous condition. My suggestions need not be taken too literally, but let us all work to one end and prevent our own business being ruined by such competitors.

There is one thing that I feel particularly proud of in connection with the early recruiting for the war, and that is, that the two sections of Great Britain in which recruiting was notoriously the highest were in the Highlands of Scotland, where I was born, and the great town of Manchester, with which I have been associated almost all my life. Proud as we are of this wonderful response, to the call for men, we feel to-day even prouder of the great gallantry of these men. The support of their fine been repeatedly mentioned for their fine fighting. To the women in Lancashire to-day whose husbands and sons have fallen at this supreme time in the history of their country, do we convey as an association our deepest sympathies. Their one great consolation is that their relatives have died for their King and Country.

Mr. J. Kerfoot thought there was great scope out here to benefit the trade of Lancashire. Something might be done by asking manufacturers in Lancashire to forward an exhibition of all products of Lancashire and that Mr. Bain should be asked to have them shown in his auction rooms. Every week there assembled in that room many men, from all parts of China, who had no idea of what they could produce, and it might be a good method of introducing to their notice what Lancashire really could do.

Mr. Aveyard hoped that they would not forget the engineering industry of Lancashire when they formed such an exhibition.

Mr. Bain said that he would be very glad to bring the matter up at the next committee meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, and they would be possibly able to work it so that they had an exhibition of what Lancashire could do, in Shanghai.

The following officials were then elected:—President, Mr. C. M. Bain; vice-President, Mr. W. N. C. Allen; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. C. Fennell; Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. Campbell; Committee, Messrs. W. Dutton, G. F. Forshaw, S. Hammond, J. Kerfoot, J. Scotson, and R. Paterson.

It was decided to have the question of a dinner or notice in abeyance until the end of the war, but the chairman announced that they hoped to have a garden party some time in October, of which the members would be notified later.

at the port where, or nearest to which, the damage complained of was sustained, provided such port be one of the ports at which the United States are represented by consuls. Such jurisdiction shall embrace all controversies between citizens of the United States, or others, provided for by such treaties, respectively." We see nothing in this, or in any legislation of Congress, which limits the jurisdiction of the court to parties resident in China. On the contrary, the American courts here are expressly given jurisdiction of "all controversies between citizens of the United States" without restriction as to residence. Nor does the attempt to apply a doctrine, which confessedly is no part of the jurisprudence of the United States, merely because an American corporation has selected agents of another nationality seem to us inconsistent with the provisions just quoted.

The demurrer is accordingly overruled by the court.

Mr. Fennell entered an exception to the ruling, which was noted.







## ROGER CASEMENT.

## HIS MENTAL CONDITION.

The appeal by Roger Casement having failed against the verdict and sentence of the High Court, by which he was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death, public interest will be focused upon the question of subsequent procedure. From a cable received the other day, it appears that there is a possibility of the case being taken to the House of Lords. In these circumstances comment or criticism on the Appeal Court's decision and speculation upon the probable outcome of the reference to the ultimate tribunal, would be out of place. At the same time, it is quite within the limits of reason and justice to recall the facts that at the trial there was submitted abundant evidence, documentary as well as oral, in support of the indictment, and the fact that the Appeal Court did not think it necessary to call upon the Attorney-General to defend the verdict or reply to the defence set up postulates that the Court was convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that the appellant had no defence.

It will be noted that neither at the High Court nor in the published defence made up by Casement was any reference made to his state of mind. He was sentenced to be hanged, and this was confirmed on appeal. We are, therefore, entitled to presume that the question of sanity did not arise. There could hardly have been a sudden aberration of mind in Casement's case, for the pamphlet he published for private circulation in New York (the preface of which was written in 1911) and circulated by the German Foreign Office throughout the United States, showed that his purpose was, at the time, to make a statement of fact, and not to make a statement of opinion. In one of these, written in November, 1914, Casement says:

"The day the first German comrade lands in Ireland, the day the first German warship is seen proudly breasting the waters of the Irish Sea, with the flag of Ireland at the fore, that day many Irishmen must die, but they will die in the sure peace of God that Ireland may live."

"A victorious Germany must draft her peace conditions so as to preclude her great antagonist from ever again seriously imperilling the freedom of the seas. I know of no way save one, to make free the open seas: Ireland must be withdrawn from the custody of England and restored to Europe."

## CASEMENT DREAMT HE WOULD FAIL.

One morning last January, Sir Roger Casement came into the Hotel Adlon, in Berlin, where several of us were sitting (says an American writer). He told us of a dream that he had had the night before. He dreamt that he was to be killed. The dream was not clear as to whether he was to be shot or hanged. But in his dream he had made up his mind he would rather die by his own hand, and he cut the veins of his legs, and was bleeding to death when he woke up. The shadow of the dream was over him to such an extent that he was affected by it. We wondered if anything had happened to make him dream of so tragic an ending to his efforts to work for Ireland inside of Germany. That brought back to me vividly how, a few evenings before, when three of us had been together in the long corridor of the Adlon, talking of the war, I had noticed a German officer come in and take his seat near enough to hear all that we said. We neither changed the subject nor lowered our voices. But I saw Sir Roger flush slowly—the deep red of repressed anger. I believed then that what I had heard was true: that he was being followed and watched by the order of the German Government, and that he believed it. It seemed monstrous to me. And yet I had impressed me enough to make me look at Sir Roger Casement with new interest. He is a man who seems the last one in the world to be plotting against any country—England or Germany. He has a clear, Irish gray eye, and the manner of a man to whom all publicity is embarrassing. He talks very little. You do not even get the sense of repressed emotions beyond those of any Irishman who feels the tragedy of his country.

His old friends of the days when his antagonism to England was not taken seriously now say that he is since the war mentally unbalanced. He did not give that impression in Berlin. He was taken most seriously by some of the most prominent and solid thinkers of Germany. As we sat in the Adlon lobby that morning, the day after his dream, we asked him if it were true that he thought of going to Turkey. We felt it was a desire to get away from Germany. For we had heard that he was completely discouraged at the Germans' delay in sending an expedition to Ireland, and that the longer he stayed there the less likelihood there seemed to be that such an expedition would be started.

## PRINCESS MARY AND MUXITIONS.

Princess Mary is most anxious to take up some definite war employment, and if she were permitted, she makes no secret, she would like to go in for munition working. The Queen at present sets her face against her only daughter undertaking such arduous employment at her age, says the *Graphic Herald*. But Princess Mary found an ardent supporter of her wishes in the Prince of Wales, who, during his brief stay with his family, not only emphasised what a fine example it would set the aristocracy but how it would endear the young Princess to democracy if she were allowed thus, during war, to take her share in the patriotic toils of the people. Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Christian have both personally served soldiers at London termini buffets in the last few days. But the energetic young Princess Mary declares she wants even more practical work, and indignantly rejects any suggestion that her health would not be equal to the strain. It is probable that, if the hot weather were not imminent, the Queen would agree to let her try her hand at light work; but as it is the project of the Princess is not likely to be immediately gratified.

## THE SUBMARINE LINER.

## A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE.

(BY THE RIGHT HON. AIR JOSEPH COMPTON-RICKETT, M.P.)

The narrow seas which surround Great Britain have served hitherto as a complete defence, enabling us to maintain a certain detachment in Continental affairs. With our superior Navy we could blockade the maritime ways of Europe, but retain the freedom of the seas for ourselves. At comparatively small cost we have built up a Navy unequalled in its strength and ability, manned by numbers insignificant in comparison with the military preparations of Continental States. The ditches surrounding our island were sufficiently broad and deep to protect us against anything more serious than a chance raid. However far-reaching the effect of this war may prove to be, there are already outstanding facts established by the stress of recent events. The first, that we shall be directly involved in maintaining the peace of Europe, and in the protection of the weaker nationalities. After all we have suffered that our children's children must not pass through the fire to Moloch. Civilisation will never stand a recurrence of Armageddon from century to century. The second, that a fleet, however efficient, will be unable to restore our former security, and that our actual preponderance in fighting ships will have to be maintained against the silver navies of the skies and the submarines groping below the surface.

## LOOKING FORWARD.

In respect of these two forms of warfare we are probably little better equipped than our adversaries. There is no natural advantage in aircraft and in submarine which we do not share with our opponents. We have become less insular and more Continental. It has been suggested that we ought to build granaries in order to store the produce of our own Dominions. By this means the submarine and the Zeppelin would fail to starve us out. Although a more intensive cultivation of our own soil would give us better results, yet it is doubtful whether we can ever dispense with an importation equivalent to three-fourths of our consumption. These granaries would not carry us very far, and when the stores came to an end we should only have deferred the evil day, to find ourselves face to face with the problem at last. The solution of our difficulty does not lie in this direction. It would be impossible to blockade every creek, bay and estuary of these islands. We should get enough to eat, irregularly supplied and at high cost. But an interruption of communication between the heart of the Empire and its several parts would be a matter of the gravest importance.

The real difficulty is to be found in the character of submarine warfare. Even if we secured an advantage of fifty per cent. over our opponents, that advantage would remain. Aircraft can meet aircraft, but submarine cannot find submarine—at least not yet. These monsters would creep about our sandy creeks and shallows, rising to the surface at rare intervals, crossing each other by accident. Very soon the Atlantic will be darkened by huge airships, and its depths explored by submarines. Submerged battle of warships or liners will be conducted with immunity from weather. Germany already boasts that she is building vessels so capacious that they will carry mails and passengers to America. There is really no limit to their possible size except the depth of water in which they will have to operate. The submarine of to-day will be the exhibit of a future museum, like the old Rocket, the pioneer locomotive of the railway world. Compared with the early twentieth century specimen, the submarine of the future will resemble an Atlantic liner beside a river steamer.

## UNDERSEA TRADE.

In this development we shall recover our communications, for in time or war we shall adopt the alternative of subaqueous navigation. The darkness of the sea depths will provide the path of safety for the great liners, and our imports, exports and passengers will pass freely from continent to continent. On quiet days we may navigate the surface, but plunge below to escape the ruin of storm or the hail of shell. The freedom of the seas will be translated from an expression into a fact. Having become amphibious we can use the waters in the way best suited to our purpose. A battle fleet will grow as sportive as a school of whales. Forty feet below the surface an everlasting peace begins, but it will be no longer the peace of the tomb, but the still waters and the green pastures of Neptune. Attempts may be made to detect the approach of other submerged vessels, but it is doubtful whether the vibration of water will convey sufficient information. Apart from accidental contact with such vessels, or with ice, the actual risks of subaqueous traffic may be less than surface transport. It is to Germany that we owe the rapid development of these new methods of progress. She will also lead the way to protective measures against them. The antidote is mostly found in company with the poison, and the hair of the dog that bites us is the proverbial protection against hydrophobia.

The obvious objection to this method of travel is the comparative slowness, occasioned by the resistance of water, which is heavier than air. It is, however, most probable that such vessels will be constructed to use the surface of water whenever possible, as the advantages of air and light may outweigh the disadvantages of irregular motion. But these objections would be negligible in time of war compared with the command of commodities and the relative amount of safety secured.

(Continued on next Column.)

## BANTAMS IN ACTION.

## STOIC COURAGE.

(FROM PHILIP GIBBS.)

A month or two ago I chanced to be at a port in France when a transport ship came in with some new troops. The men filed down the gangway and then formed up on the quayside before being entrained, and as they did so I rubbed my eyes and wondered what had happened. These men were somehow different from all the other troops I have seen arriving in France on their way to the battlefield. They were small men, Lord! They were all wee chaps, standing no more than 5ft in above their boots, and for the most part, less than that. There were hundreds and hundreds of them—and some French soldiers, and English nurses, and tall British officers waiting there by the boat were astonished by this apparition.

A word gave me the cue to the mystery. The Bantams! Why, of course, these were the first drafts of the famous Bantam Division, of which rumours had come out from England. That was one of Kitchener's ideas, which came to him one day in Chester, when he saw a number of such men who were involved in the standard of military height. Why not enrol them in a separate unit of their own? "I can get you 3,000 of them, sir," said the Mayor of Chester, "and they are very keen to go." Before long there were 12,000 of them, recruited from Cheshire, and Lancashire, Warwickshire, and Gloucestershire, and beyond the Tweed; and now a whole division are in the fighting line, and doing jolly well. For some time I have seen their sign about, outside their headquarters, and on their supply columns—and sentries pacing up and down, with rifle and fixed bayonet, looking twice as long as their bodies, and little groups of little men marching along the roads with a sturdily with splendid discipline and a short, quick step of short, strong legs.

## GALLANTRY IN ATTACK.

It is told in the trenches that when they came into the line for the first time the Germans, who were expecting them (they generally seem to know), called out "Cook-a-doodle-do!" Well, they don't crow now over the Bantams. It is the Bantams who crow over them in No Man's Land, which has been their Tom Tiddler's ground, where they go a-hunting on night patrol. They are not hurt by a little friendly chaff from big British soldiers, who think that longer means quality, forgetting that Napoleon was not very big in his boots, and that Roberts was a bantam. "They'll be devils in a charge if they can once get up to the elbow-rest and hop over the parapet," said an officer, who was "chipping" one of them. Well, the Bantams have not been long in proving that you can't measure a man's soul with a foot rule. In the trenches at Neuve Chapelle, where the first steps were raised for them, they are enduring the ordeal of heavy bombardment with a stoic courage worthy of the most hardened troops, and have shown a fine spirit of initiative and gallantry in attack as well as in defence.

It was the Gloucesters of the Bantam Division who made the raid on the German trenches opposite Neuve Chapelle on June 8, mentioned in the official communiqué. They killed a number of Germans—big fellows all—and brought back a Maxim gun. May 8 was a night when many of the Bantams showed a real heroism, not losing their nerve, though many of their friends were killed and wounded, and helping each other with great devotion and self-sacrifice. Two Bantams of the field ambulance—W. Tarnham and W. Aberton—were volunteers to go under a mile away, over country under heavy shell fire, and having brought up field dressings, spent the night in helping to carry wounded down a road swept by machine-gun fire. These are only a couple of the many brave acts done during the last few weeks by the Bantams, who have been awarded many decorations. It is a pleasure to go among them, as I did yesterday with the General of their division, who has trained them since they were first assembled. A platoon of them was paraded in front of me when they are out on the march—a very light pack compared with the ordinary equipment. A French woman was watching them out of a window and smiled in a motherly way at these warriors, and it is with such a smile of affection and admiration that they are greeted down the roads of war, for the Bantams are fine little fighters, and if I were a German in my trench I should not cry Cook-a-doodle-do! when they came my way.—*Daily Telegraph*.

## SUBMARINE WARFARE.

We may assume that constant improvement will at length produce a ship available by both kinds of navigation. There are fewer difficulties in the way than faced those who passed through the experimental period of submersion. But a development of this kind will certainly decrease the number of vessels of the old type. It is most probable that all our fighting ships will have the capacity of descending below the surface. Whatever part mines may play in future sea warfare they will be more easily circumvented by vessels able to avoid a mine field by passing under it. The force of attack is the power of the gun and the torpedo are already overtaking the strength of armoured resistance, and the old contests between gun and shield will enter upon a new phase. So powerful has the offensive become that already, from our current experience, we can easily imagine two fleets equally matched, and both skilfully handled, which might practically destroy one another in the course of a single action. This is very serious when we take into account the number of months required to produce a first-class battleship. The strength of attack is bound to lead to multiplication of small fighting units and of our guarding, perhaps temporarily, the great battleship which carries Caesar and all his fortunes.—*Daily News & Leader*.

## GERMANY'S FINANCIAL FLIGHT.

A group of prominent American bankers met at Boston to discuss the financial situation of the European belligerents. Their conclusions, published by several daily newspapers, among them the *New York Sun*, have created great interest. They are based on the following considerations:—

(1.)—Germany is separated almost entirely from the rest of the world and cannot live on her own resources.

(2.)—Her capital is diminishing unceasingly because she is obliged to pay neutral countries in gold for the purchase of matters indispensable for her existence.

(3.)—The price of provisions in Germany is from 60 to 70 per cent. above the normal.

(4.)—She is accumulating an enormous war debt, which she will be unable to pay. She is borrowing from her citizens the money with which to pay the interest on the money which she has already borrowed from them.

(5.)—Her military power, although still great, is diminishing little by little; that of the Allies is increasing.

(6.)—The resources of the Allies are almost without limit.

It was further taken into consideration that the mark has lost 25 per cent in America, a thing which has never happened before; that Germany is now purchasing less from neutral countries, as she can no longer pay cash and the system of exchange permits of only limited operations to which the American millionaires of German origin, despite their noisy propaganda in favour of the fatherland, do not give the least financial assistance and will not aid in the future because they are not sufficiently sure of Germany's victory to place their fortunes at her disposal. Finally, they say that, as the military defeat of Germany began at the Marne, so her pecuniary defeat will begin when her first war loan has been exhausted.

A notable fact is that the Germanophile organs of New York and Chicago have not replied to these statements.

## BRITISH AND GERMANS AS COLONISERS.

## DIFFERENT METHODS AND THEIR RESULTS.

The difference between the British and the Germans as colonisers was aptly illustrated by the Hon. B. B. Wise, Agent-General for New South Wales, in an address to the Australasian Chamber of Commerce.

He said that after the capture by the Australians of some of the adjacent German colonies the German officers admitted to them that the thing which vexed them most was not their defeat, for they recognised the superiority of the forces against them, but the fact that during all the time they had been in possession of the country they had not been able to teach the natives German. They found that pidgin-English was the lingua franca understood by the most widely-separated natives.

Professors in Berlin were set to work, and after a year a certain dialect was prepared and sent out. But it was found useless for practical purposes, and to the very end they had to communicate with the natives and even give orders to their own troops in pidgin-English. "Nothing is more striking in this war," added Mr. Wise, "than that no single native race which has been under German authority has volunteered to fight for them, while there is not a single native race which has enjoyed the justice of British rule which has not demanded with passionate loyalty to be led against the enemy by British officers."

Among the devices recently sent to the English market by the Japanese is a cycle handle made of papier maché, with a celluloid covering. It is made adhesive, so that the passing of the handle in place, with a little moisture, secures it. Its price is moderate, and although above the normal peace-time figure for handles, quite manageable. The dealers in cycle accessories expect a large sale for these goods.

## YOU CAN HAVE PINK CHEEKS.

What causes the colour to fade from pink cheeks and red lips? It is thin blood.

When the fading colour in cheeks and lips is accompanied by a loss of brightness in the eyes, depressed spirits, and an increasing heaviness in the step, the cause is to be sought in the state of the blood.

A hundred causes may contribute to the condition of thin blood that is known as anaemia.

Overwork, lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient rest and sleep, improper diet—these are a few of them. The important thing is to restore the blood to normal, to build it up so that the colour will return to your cheeks and lips.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are the great blood builder and invigorator. When taken they begin at once to increase the red corpuscles in the blood, and the new blood carries strength and health to every part of the body. Appetite increases, digestion becomes more perfect, energy and ambition return.

FREE.—Plain Talks to Women" is a little of a useful Health Guide prepared for lady readers. Send a postcard to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 86, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, for a copy.

Also begin to-day to take Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. Most dealers sell them, obtainable one bottle \$1.50; 6 bottles \$8, post free, from the above address.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPARTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILATJAP	KOBE & AVOY	24th July	27th July	BATAVIA
TJITAROEM	BATAVIA	28th July	30th July	SHANGHAI
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	28th July	30th July	BATAVIA
TJILIWONG	JAVA & MAKASSAR	30th July	6th Aug.	KOBE

\* Wireless Telegraphy.  
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through bills of lading to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.  
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## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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Hongkong, 27th May, 1916.

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